The People's Korea

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USSR and China Denounce Team Spirit 86

The Soviet Union and China complained Feb. 8 about plans to hold annual U.S.-south Korean military exercises. They charged the war games are a direct threat to the DPRK.

In an official government statement, the Soviet news agency Tass said Team Spirit 86 is to involve more than 200,000 troops and will last until mid-April.

The agency said the Soviet Union "resolutely condemns" the war games, which it said "create a direct threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

"It is also noteworthy that these demonstrative military actions are held in close proximity to the Soviet Far Eastern borders and concern the security interests of the U.S.S.R.," the statement said.

Tass referred to a recent North Korean proposal to ban large military exercises. The proposal, announced Jan. 10, said Pyongyang would suspend major military exercises to improve the political climate with the south, following friendly contacts between the two sides last year. It asked the U.S.-south Korean side to reciprocate.

When Team Spirit 86 proceeded as planned, north Korea canceled scheduled parliamentary and Red Cross talks.

Xinhua, the official Chinese news agency, said, "Last year's tiny beacon of hope for peace on the Korean Peninsula was overshadowed" by the U.S. and south Korean decision to proceed with their annual joint maneuvers.

The Chinese commentary disputed the claim that the exercise merely follows "convention" and is aimed at "self-defence."

It said the scale of the maneuvers has grown from 90,000 troops in 1976 to this year's 200,000; the area has expanded "ominously northward," and the weapons have become more advanced.

"The self-defense claim is even less plausible," Xinhua said. "Nobody can seriously believe that (north Korean) troops are preparing to attack the beaches of Hawaii."

Accusing Washington and Seoul of a "camouflaged military threat," the Chinese commentary said the past 40 years have made it clear that military buildups cannot solve the Korean problem. "Rather, they aggravate tension on the peninsula and endanger peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

—AP

New Com. Chairmen Named

The DPRK has decided to appoint new personages as chairmen of three commissions (comparable to ministries), two of whom also took the posts of vice premiers, reported the official Korean Central News Agency.

The decision was made at a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK held on February 4.

The newly-appointed personnel are as folllows:

Hong Song Nam: Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Hong Si Hak: Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Chairman of the Commission of Mining Industry.

Chu Gil Bon: Chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries.

The joint meeting relieved An Sung Hak of the post of Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries and Hong Song Ryong of the post of Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

SR-71 Aerial Espionage Numbers 19 In 1 Month

The U.S. committed grave espionage against the northern half of Korea by infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong, East Sea of the DPRK, between 11:54 and 12:2, on February 7 and letting it fly up to the air above the territorial waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, reported the KCNA on Feb. 7.

The "SR-71" spy plane of the U.S. committed espionage twice on February 6 by infiltrating into the air above the east and west territorial waters of the country.

Such aerial espionage by the U.S. numbered 19 cases over the last one month or more.

The aerial espionage committed by the U.S. with increasing frenzy around the announcement of their plan to stage the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises vividly shows how desperately the U.S. is working to provoke another war of aggression by further heightening tensions on the Korean Peninsula said the KCNA.

Student Rally for Abolishment of Constitution

(See related stories and photo on page 5)

In a rare campus movement during a vacation in south Korea, some 1,000 students from fifteen universities staged a demonstration after a mass rally, calling for the abolishment of the unfair "constitution".

Splinters of tear bombs thrown by paramilitary police injured six students and 252 were taken into custody. (Dong-A Ilbo, Feb. 5, 1986)

Cuba Will Boycott Olympics: Castro

Cuban leader Fidel Castro declared his country would not participate in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games if they are staged in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula alone, reported Reuters on February 4.

"If the talks between north and south Korea do not succeed in arranging a sharing of the games, it would be unthinkable for Cuba to take part," he said during a speech to the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Cuba's intention to boycott the games has been previously reported by the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina and intimated by the Cuban top leader, who once said, "Are we going to betray our principles for a few gold medals?"

But the declaration of this time was the first definite statement on his position.

Cuba had urged that the 24th Olympics be split as it considers Korea's division as artificial, according to the report.

The country fully supports Pyongyang's proposal for co-sponsoring the games between north and south and forming one team consisting of their athletes.

Supporters of the proposal include the Soviet Union, China, Romania, Nicaragua, etc. Many of them warned against the one-sided holding of the games, saying, a "fourth crisis" would be created.

DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul, who attended the congress, called for other nations to "wage a dynamic struggle" to get a share of the summer Olympics, according to an AP report.

He also said at a news conference that Seoul is an inappropriate site for the Olympics because human rights are "trampled" and American occupation forces are based in south Korea.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the chairman of sports guidance organs from socialist states who met in November last year in Hanoi, issued a final joint statement, expressing support for the co-hosting initiative.

Rodong Sinmun on "Crown Prince's" Planned Visit to Seoul

Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 30 denounces Chon Du Hwan's invitation of the Japanese "imperial family", a sworn enemy, to visit south Korea.

In a signed commentary the paper says: It is an intolerable, mean treachery to invite top war criminals of Japanese militarism who unleashed the Pacific War and the criminals who imposed tremendous misfortunes and calamities upon the Korean and Asian peoples to visit this land deeply imbued with tears of blood of our patriotic forerunners and people and their resentment, far from bringing them to justice.

Chon Du Hwan intends to firmly build up the so-called "new age" of Japan and south Korea by ushering in the Japanese "crown prince and princess" into south Korea.

By tightening political, economic, military and cultural collusion and cooperation with Japan, Chon Du Hwan seeks to improve his public image for the consolidation of the foundation for his long term office, to perpetuate the division of the nation and step up war preparation against the north with the backing and instigation of the Japanese authorities.

Chon Du Hwan insidiously schemes to bring the Japanese militarist forces to the Korean front "in case of emergency" through the "new age" of collusion and cooperation with Japan, stresses the paper.

Mr. Kim Jong Il in Socialist Economic Construction

The question of correctly succeeding guidance by leaders determines the destiny of revolution and construction of a nation.

In the DPRK, this fundamental question has been admirably solved by electing Mr. Kim Jong Il as successor of President Kim Il Sung.

Early in the 1970s, Korea entered on a new stage of development in the revolution and construction, raising the slogan for three ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Secretary Kim Jong Il began to be called "dear comrade leader" from around the end of the 1960s, because of his achievements in various fields of socialist construction and his popular work style.

In commemoration of his 44th birthday (on Feb. 16), The People's Korea presents an article on his recent activities in economic construction by some examples and his on-the-spot working guidance in a few years.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance at the Nampo Lock Gate together with Mr. Kim Jong Il on Sep. 19, 1985.

Energetic Guidance on Nampo Barrage

The Nampo Lock Gate was built as one of grand monumental structures in the WPK's era, at Nampo City, according to the grand nature-remaking projects of President Kim Il Sung.

The Nampo Lock Gate consists of the locks which can accommodate cargo vessels of 2,000, 20,000, and 50,000 tons, and the embankment on which trains and cars can run.

The bank of a water-power station in Reins in France, which is widely known as the biggest one in the world, is 1,750 meters long and even the bank of the locks built on the lower Neba River in USSR is smaller than the Nampo Lock Gate (8 km).

It happened in the first stage of the Nampo Lock Gate construction. Scientists and specialists dispatched to the construction work had a discussion on the unprecedented gigantic project.

How had they to do the damming work in the rough sea with a depth of about tens meters and how had they to build a 20-ri-long bank, they thought.

Scientists and experts pondered on the method day after day and they had been to countries advanced in construction engineering.

But the method employed in these countries was that of conveying soil to the river where the water current was relatively slow.

With such a method it was hardly possible to carry out a gigantic project like one in Nampo where the condition was considered the worst.

The project demanded from the start that a new style and new work method be created in conformity with the actual conditions in our own country with completely different conditions.

One day, a report on the work of a group who had visited foreign countries, Mr. Kim Jong Il told an official that scientists should develop our own style and our own work method by holding fast to the Juche-oriented stand.

Later, he helped the scientists so that they might make effective use of the bold and broad-minded work method created by them in the course of establishing monuments of the era in the past, calling functionaries many times and acquainting himself with the process of the work.

Upholding his teachings, they made nearly 1,000-ton-ferroconcrete box-style pre-fabricated elements. They created a new style work method of our own to carry out the damming work project by laying the bank and sinking a large-sized steel ship larger than two buildings of 10-storied apartment houses combined – the Juche-oriented work method was based upon an independent national economy.

Thereby he led the lock gate construction project by completing the damming work; the most difficult part of the construction project, in the shortest period.

Then, Secretary Kim Jong Il once again gave an on-the-spot working guidance at the lock gate on Apr. 11, 1984 and opened up a firm vista for the completion of the construction project ahead of schedule.

Emphasizing that in order to complete the project early it is needed to raise the level of mechanization decisively, he took measures to unconditionally provide the workers with hundreds of rail trucks in a short time and to send directly important materials including cement and steel products not through commercial firms but through the managers of manufacturing plants.

Thus, young leader Mr. Kim Jong Il not only gave working guidances personally on the spot but also gave no less than tens of teachings and hundreds of instructions in connection with the lock gate construction.

Indeed, no part of the lock gate construction was outside the reach of his warm solicitude from damming work to lock and bank construction and supply of materials.

Foreigners Speak of Mr. Kim Jong Il

The General Secretary of the Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsungism said: In the course of studying immortal classic works of Comrade Kim Jong Il, we have deeply grasped the originality and greatness and great vitality of the outstanding ideas and theories propounded by him.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician and a great leader who has provided the masses of the working people with an ever-victorious weapon and all-powerful key by further developing in depth the Juche idea which most correctly reflects the desire and demand of the people in the era of *Chajusong* and indicated the road of their realization.

The ideas and theories propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il are valuable wealth which the revolutionary countries must not fail to deeply study and carry into practice.

The chief of the group for the study of the Juche idea of the College of National Education of Dar-Es-Salaam said in his press statement titled "Kim Jong Il – He Is a Great Man of the World."

Today the mankind of the 20th century has greeted a hero of extraordinary calibre, a peerless great man, possessed of all qualities, traits and personality of a great leader.

He is none other than the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Kophe Jusha, a poet, said in his poem "Song of Glory to Comrade Kim Jong Il".

I extend a song of praise and wishes for a long life to Comrade Kim Jong Il, a bright sunray of Juche who has risen as a lodestar and the sun of communism, representing resourceful spirit of Korea and the desire of the people.

Charles Randriamihamina, editor-in-chief of the Anta News Agency of Madagascar, on January 28 published a talk titled "Sagacious Leader His Excelency Kim Jong Il, the Genius".

He said:

His Excellency Kim Jong Il is a sagacious leader of the Korean people and a great genius who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche and pushing it to its accomplishment.

With rare intelligence he clearly indicates the road of human liberation and the building of the highest ideal society.

He has synthesized and systematized the Juche idea and developed it in depth.

He has performed undying exploits in the development of human thought by developing in depth the idea and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the building of socialism and communism.

The extraordinary penetration into the distant future and rare leadership of organizing and mobilising the masses of the people to a leap in all fields are distinctive leadership traits possessed by him.

Under his wise guidance, the construction of the Nampo barrage is near completion and the Tower of Juche Idea, the Grand People's Study House, the Kim Il Sung Stadium and other grand monumental edifices and dwelling houses have been built to completely change the looks of the whole country.

The great successes achieved in Korea are the results of the outstanding leadership of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the sagacious leader of the Korean people and genius.

He is the paragon of the popular leader possessed of modesty and unassuming virtues and warm love for the people.

Major On-the-Spot Working Guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il (1983—1985)

1983

Apr. 20: The Nampo Lock Gate construction site, Nampo City

June 27: Political University, Pyongyang

Aug. 24: Okryu Restaurant, Pyongyang

1984

Apr. 1: The Dried Boiled Rice Factory, Pyongyang
: The second-stage construction site of the Changgwang Street, Pyongyang

Apr. 11: The Nampo Lock Gate

Apr. 18: The Hamhung Grand Theatre, Hamhung, South Hamgyong Prov.

May 15-18: Various domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality, North and South Hamgyong provinces.
They included the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the May 10 Factory, the Musan Mine, the Chongjin Shipyard, the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant, the Songjin Steel Works, the May 24 Exports Fishery Station, and the Ryongsong Machine Complex

June 21: The reconstruction and expansion project of the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang

July 3: The construction work site of Pyongyang
He went round the Kaesong Youth Park, the Tongdaewon, Tapje and Munsu streets

July 11: The Nampo district

July 19: The Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang

Aug. 3: The Light Industrial Goods Exhibition, Pyongyang

Oct. 22-24: Industrial domain in North and South Pyongan provinces
He visited industrial establishments including the Rakwon Machine Plant (Oct. 22), Pyongbuk Smeltery (Oct. 23) and Factory No. 121 (Oct. 24)

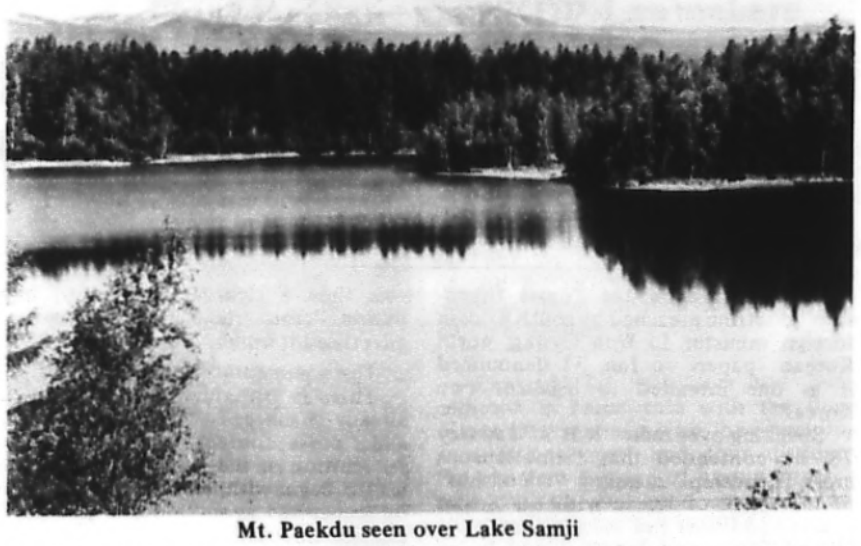
1985

Feb. 26: Inspected the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School together with President Kim Il Sung

July 5: Reconstruction and expansion sites of the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the reconstruction site of the Liberation Obelisk, Pyongyang

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (1)

Dawn on Mt. Paekdu



Mt. Paekdu seen over Lake Samji

Mr. Kim Jong Il, the young leader of the DPRK, was born on Feb. 16, 1942 in a secret camp of anti-Japanese guerrillas on Mt. Paekdu as the eldest son of President Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Jong Suk.

On the occasion of his 44th birthday, The People's Korea will introduce in 10 installments stories about him, as to how he came to be respected by the Korean people and how he has contributed to the development of society with his wisdom and leadership since he was selected a political leader.

These stories are excerpted from a book in two volumes entitled "Great Leader Kim Jong Il," volume one was published last November and two is going to be published this month.

Mr. Kim Jong Il was elected a Secretary of the Party Central Committee at a Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in September 1973 and a Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK at a Plenary Session of the Central Committee in February 1974.

The first installment excerpted from volume one tells us under what circumstances he was born and how he spent his childhood, when he nurtured his love for the fatherland, which was under Japanese colonial rule then.

When Kim Jong Il stood on the top of Mt. Paekdu in the middle of July 1968, he said with emotion to veteran anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were with him:

"When I come to Mt. Paekdu through the thick forests, I feel I have passed through the gate and am standing in the courtyard of my home."

Needless to say, there is no house or gate on Mt. Paekdu. There are only a broad expanse of the sky, Lake Chon which looks filled with ancient mysteries, and the bottomlessly thick forests. However, Kim Jong Il said this, as if remembering the courtyard and the gate of his home because Mt. Paekdu was his home where he was born and brought up.

One would wonder how it is possible to say that a mountain was a home. But his home is of such significance that it is no wonder for him to say so. Kim Jong Il asked his mother when he was very young:

"Mother, where is my home?"

His mother, after a while in thought, gripped the hands of her son firmly and said with a smile, with a deep meaning:

"Your home is Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain of Korea. There is Lake Chon on Mt. Paekdu, and there are a lot of trees there. It is where your father defeated the Japanese army. Go to Mt. Paekdu when you are older."

The young Kim Jong Il was unable to fathom the deep meaning of his mother's words. But when he was older, he understood the full meaning of her words, and climbed the mountain many times which stands in the northern end of Korea, 2,750 meters above sea level.

Home is a dear and unforgettable place to any one. Everyone has a yearning for home throughout his life at the bottom of his heart, as a pure sentiment which settles in his heart and influences his living.

That day, Kim Jong Il, who had climbed to the top of Mt. Paekdu, was filled with deep emotion, looking at Lake Chon of mystery and the craggy summit rising above the sea of clouds:

"Our revolution will continue. Climbing to the top of Mt. Paekdu, we renew our resolve to continue our revolution. Mt. Paekdu! The Korean people will never forget this mountain!"

Mt. Paekdu is the holy place of the Korean revolution where the young General Kim Il Sung created the anti-Japanese guerrillas, raising aloft the banner of the Juche idea, and fought the Japanese aggressors. It is the home of the great cause of Juche. The Korean people faithfully inherit the patriotic spirit and the spirit of revolution which Mt. Paekdu symbolizes, and which are correctly carried on by Kim Jong Il at the head of the people.

Kim Jong Il lives with this spirit of Mt. Paekdu and is walking the road of revolution, overcoming all trials and difficulties with this spiritual power.

This spirit illumines every moment of his life and pervades every area and aspect of his activities and living. Indeed, Mt. Paekdu is the source of his life and also the fountain of his energy, and at once it is the starting point and the point of return of all his will and intentions.

Kim Jong Il was born on February 16, 1942, in a secret camp of anti-Japanese guerrillas on Mt. Paekdu as the eldest son of the young General Kim Il Sung, who was developing anti-Japanese armed struggles and was leading the holy war of national salvation, and Madame Kim Jong Suk, a heroic anti-Japanese woman fighter, who was participating gun in hand in the sacred war of fatherland liberation.

The Korean people, who had been deprived of their sovereignty and were reduced to a colonial status, were most harshly suppressed and were faced with the crisis of national ruination. Japanese imperialism ruled Korea as a colony with unparalleled tyranny, and was trying to deprive the Korean people of their national language, their national culture and even their own family names in order to obliterate the Korean people as a nation. However, the patriotism of the Korean people, who had continued to maintain their language and culture in their long history of sufferings, was not exhausted, and this patriotism flared up on Mt. Paekdu, led by General Kim Il Sung, as a bonfire of resistance and national salvation, and struggles were being waged there to determine the destiny of the 30 million Korean people.

The Korean people, with their hearts turned to Mt. Paekdu and hinging their hopes and destiny on the struggles there, were waiting for the day of fatherland liberation.

Kim Jong Il was born there where the struggles were being waged to put a period to the history of sufferings of the nation, inheriting the spirit of Mt. Paekdu, and raising a cry at his birth, as if it were a signal for the attainment of the Korean people's aspirations.

It was a fine and clear morning. The log cabin at the camp and the tall trees around it were covered with snow, and the landscape around was blanketed with snow. The news that a baby was born to General Kim Il Sung on that fine morning soon spread throughout the camp in the beautiful snow landscape.

All the guerrillas at the camp exchanged the news of the birth of a baby to their leader. As if by mutual consent, they gathered around the flag which was fluttering in the morning sun, celebrated the birth of Kim Jong Il and pledged to fight for an early liberation of their fatherland.

When Kim Jong Il was born in the camp of anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters in the thick forests, he had no home. For him, who was born and brought up on battlefield, gun reports and the "march of guerrillas" were a lullaby, and the summit of Mt. Paekdu towering above the sea of clouds gave a deep impression to the young Kim Jong Il as a symbol of his fatherland. Bugle notes for an advance spreading over the thick and dark forests and over the snow-covered fields, the log cabin and the red flag in the camp white with snow, the figure of his father, General Kim Il Sung, drawing arrows on an operation map while elaborating strategy and tactics for fatherland liberation, the cap and the bullet band of his unforgettable mother, Madame Kim Jong Suk – all these made a deep impression on his mind, and through these he felt his fatherland.

Stories of his fatherland he heard from his parents and guerrillas in their arms fostered in him a yearning and love for his fatherland. Needless to say, it was not a firm sentiment which may be called patriotism, but nevertheless it was a seed of patriotism.

To Kim Jong Il in those days, the fatherland was something dear to him but far away and dim which he could only see behind falling snow. It was no more than a sentiment which assailed him when the guerrillas sang the "Song of Nostalgia." It was when the anti-Japanese war led by his father, General Kim Il Sung, ended in victory for the Korean people and his fatherland was liberated in August 1945 that the fatherland, which had been something dim and vague to him, became a reality.

The liberation of their fatherland was a historic event for the Korean people. The colonial rule which continued for 36 years, bringing sufferings and misfortunes to the Korean people, crumbled, and the way was paved for a bright future for the Korean people. All Korean people shouted in the bright sun at the top of their voice, "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live Korean independence! " and enthusiastically welcomed General Kim Il Sung who brought liberation to their fatherland.

The liberation gave an indelible impression to Kim Jong Il. To the young Kim Jong Il, it was a liberation of his mind – he felt like jumping out into a broad field from a thick forest and also like gazing at a dazzling sun coming out from thick fog. One day, a while after the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Kim Jong Il

(Continued on page 7)

EDITORIAL

Constitutional Revision Campaign in S. Korea

Since the beginning of this year, the political climate of south Korea is fraught with tension.

Chon Du Hwan, south Korea's strongman, committed himself to a "pledge" to step down as president in 1988 in a peaceful manner. During the period until 1988 Chon Du Hwan has urged the need of "political ceasefire" and "suspension of dispute of constitutional amendment" on the plea of "national security."

South Korean dissidents have acted fast to rebut Chon's argument. General Chon Du Hwan's present term expires in February 1988. So far there have never been a peaceful change of government in south Korea. Therefore much of public concern is focussed on whether Chon's smooth transfer of power will come about.

The south Korean strongman has availed himself of every occasion to repeat his commitment to a "peaceful ceding of his grip on power." The opposition groups of south Korea have demanded a total change in the current constitution to provide for a direct presidential election system rather than by an electoral college as at present.

The present Establishment wants to undertake a successful conduct of the Asian Games and the Olympiad, both to be held in Seoul in coming autumn and in 1988 respectively. General Chon aims to utilize these to prolong his power.

A series of Chon's attempts to make "political changes" suggest his desire to consolidate his power.

On this occasion, wider sections of the south Korean public, who aspire after democracy of the society, promotion of north-south dialogue and exchange and national reintegration, call for the change of the current constitution and urge Chon Du Hwan to leave office.

There is wide-spread speculation that even if "a smooth transfer" takes place, the president would simply put another self-serving wing of Chon Du Hwan in power. This is far from democracy.

The opposition party and democratic forces declared that they would start 10 million signature-collecting campaign in February, of which the major target is the revision of the constitution.

South Korean youths, students and intellectuals expressed their determination to back up the constitutional revision bid.

The campaign embraces the meaning of "vote of non-confidence" toward the Chon junta since 10 million out of the 41 million population of south Korea is equal to more than half the voters.

À la UPI report dispatched from Seoul, the signature-collecting campaign is likely to cow the political foundation of the present Establishment.

The Chon junta, who are keenly aware of this, are desperate to emasculate the "constitutional revision bid" to be staged by the dissident people.

A political conflict is imminent. Earlier on Jan. 4 some 1,000 students from 14 universities in Seoul held a political gathering. South Korea's No. 1 opposition party New Korea Democratic Party and other democratic organizations voiced opposition to the Chon junta.

South Korea's major newspapers view this year as a rocky one. There is a rumor about an "April crisis."

The political confrontation between the dissident forces and the Chon junta reveals the fascist nature of the "government" and a question whether Seoul is eligible as a place for international games may come to the fore.

Pyongyang Hits Seoul's "Cross Recognition" Doctrine

Commenting on the "cross friendship" doctrine preached by south Korean foreign minister Li Won Gyong, north Korean papers on Jan. 31 denounced it as one intended to legalize "two Koreas".

Speaking over radio "K.B.S." January 28, he contended that "simultaneous cross friendship" meaning "friendship" of the south of Korea with the Soviet Union and China and the north with the United States and Japan, would be an "institutional device" for the guarantee of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun said that it is not the new advocation of south Korea, but a brainchild of the United States dreaming of "two Koreas" but, it added, it is noteworthy that the Chon junta gave this time a clear delineation of four-nation "cross friendship" doctrine and advertised it under "peace veil".

The commentary summarily said:

This is intended to revive the already bankrupt "cross recognition" and "cross contact" doctrine and get recognition of the neighbouring countries, to begin with, and then expand it to be recognised as an "independent state" on the international scene and legalize "two Koreas."

It makes us see with what tenacity and craftiness the south Korean authorities continue pursuing a permanent split of the nation.

The way of easing tensions and creating preconditions for a peaceful reunification in our country lies in holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korean authorities.

"Peace" cried for, shunning the tripartite talks, is sham.

In bringing forward "cross friendship", the Chon junta also hope to openly make their way into the socialist countries and thereby save themselves from international isolation and untangle urgent problems such as economic problems.

The south Korean "regime", a colonial regime of the U.S. imperialists without any political sovereignty or military prerogative supreme command and which can represent none of the south Korean people, is not qualified to bank among the socialist countries.

Increasing Aggressive Nature of "Team Spirit" (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

High Technology Divisions Aimed at Asia

The U.S. Army has been promoting a reorganization of its divisions since 1980.

As a result, ten divisions have been made heavy divisions and eight divisions light ones. Light divisions are to be sent to the Middle East and Asia.

The U.S. Army units which have been deployed in the Team Spirit maneuvers are the 25th Infantry Division based in Hawaii and the 7th Infantry Division in California, both of which are light divisions.

The 9th Infantry Division in Washington State, the north-west part of the U.S. has been changed to a mechanized one with high technology which aims to fight its mechanized counterparts in north-east Asia and Middle East.

This division participated twice in Japan-U.S. joint military exercises while the 25th division, five times and the 7th division once came to Japan.

This suggests the U.S. Army plans to introduce the three divisions first into a major war in East Asia including Japan and south Korea. According to this scenario, the U.S. has been enforcing joint military drills with the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force and south Korean troops, respectively.

The 25th and the 7th divisions fought in the Korean War and the 25th and the 9th divisions were sent to Vietnam.

What attracts our attention in recent military drills is the fact that the U.S. stages many maneuvers simultaneously in two different places, Japan and south Korea. No sooner had the Japan-U.S. joint forces finished its air drills in February 1984, Japan, than the same U.S. air and marine corps went to south Korea to participate in Team Spirit 84.

A U.S. air squardron also conducted joint military exercises with the Maritime Self-Defence Force after participating in Team Spirit 84.

In January last year, the U.S. 25th Division which took part in "YS7", a Japan-U.S. joint war games in Hokkaido, took part in the exercises of Team Spirit 85.

The 7th Division has been reorganized into a ten-thousand-man light infantry division which means that it may be dispatched to any place in the world 3 times faster than a conventional infantry division.

Deepening Military Relations between U.S. and South Korea

Team Spirit maneuvers started in 1976 and have since been strengthened in scale and operations as the years passed.

Since 1980, the maneuvers have been developed in training style to three steps of deployment of military forces, field training and strategic deployment.

After Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Seoul in 1983, relations between the U.S. and Japanese military forces have become remarkably close with their exercises expanded in number, scale and quality year after year as if to follow the Team Spirit maneuvers.

Large scale joint war games of Japanese and U.S. armed forces on land began in 1983 and on sea in 1984.

A Japanese and U.S. joint command drill (60 c.p.x.) is to be conducted in late February this year.

All-around field exercises are to be conducted in Japan, this fall by U.S. and Japanese armed forces.

After this, Japan-U.S. joint exercises will reach almost the same level as the U.S.-south Korean exercises.

Besides, a joint exercise using "F-16" fighters, deployed in Misawa AFB, is planned. Since last year, military exercises with "F-16" fighters have been conducted.

Now, the three countries are clearly proceeding foward military integration.

Before long, mutual visits by the training fleets of Japan and south Korea will start.

When the three countries combine their forces, the U.S. will be in charge of offence, Japan in charge of defence and south Korea be made an advance detachement.

The Supreme Commander of the combined forces will be an American just as in the U.S.-south Korean joint command.

The Supreme Commander is in a position to decide on starting a war.

(Concluded)

With the U.S. "Air-land Battle Doctrine" applied in Korea, the Korean Peninsula has become a test ground for the Americans' first strike and nuclear war for northward invasion. The newest type UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopters were introduced in the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises highlighted by a heliborne thrust.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Kim Yong Sam Joins NKDP

Kim Yong Sam, co-chairman of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy made public in a press conference held at the CPD headquarters on Feb. 6 that he would officially enter the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and assume a standing advisor to the party on Feb. 7, the Japanese Asahi Shimbun reported on Feb. 6.

Meanwhile, he said the NKDP would send a team to Japan so that Ishibashi Masashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party can visit south Korea this spring at the earliest, according to the Asahi.

Kim said, "Ishibashi's visit to south Korea will benefit both Japan and south Korea and contribute greatly to peace on the Korean Peninsula. This is something that can be done by opposition party diplomacy."

As for cooperation with Kim Dae Jung, Kim said, "From last year I have been talking to Kim Dae Jung about entering the NKDP together. As a result, Kim Dae Jung himself persuaded me to enter the party first."

5 Students Asked for 3-5 Yrs. Sentence for DJP Seizure

Three to five years jail terms were requested for five students arrested and indicted for briefly seizing the ruling party's institute on Nov. 11 last year, according to report of south Korean dailies on Feb. 1.

They are three from Seoul City University and two from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Their seizure took place a week before the massive attack on the DJP facility by 191 students.

The accused voiced in a hearing held at the eastern branch of the Seoul district court their motives for the protest, saying that they occupied the political institute of the party which they believed is symbolic of its rule, to uncover the "contradictions" of the current "regime," the papers said.

14 Senior Police Officials Involved in Bribery Scandal

Senior police officers at the Kannam police station were learned to have been involved in bribery in connection with traffic accidents committed by drunk drivers, south Korean dailies reported on Jan. 31.

Patrolman Kim Kae Ung was arrested for having allegedly received a total of 2 million won, including 700,000 won from a driver.

Another patrolman Li Hyo Ui is sought by the prosecution on the same charge.

The prosecution also made public a list of 14 officers at the Kangnam station for having been involved in the scandal or for over-looking similar case.

The 14 include Chon Ki Ho, head of the police station, section chief in charge of security affairs and deputy section chief in charge of traffic affairs.

The series of graft cases which has recently been brought to light is an indication of the corrupt practices widely prevalent among the police officials in south Korea.

1,000 Students in Seoul Hold Rally Against "Constitution"

Chon junta has no time to relax. About 1,000 students from 14 universities on Feb. 4 during students' winter vacation, held an anti-"government" meeting at the Seoul National University and carried out a demonstration, demanding a constitutional revision, shouting "Abolish the fascist constitution!" and "Let's establish a democratic constitution!".

The junta made about 3,000 riot police storm into the campus to clamp down on student demonstrators, according to a Kyodo report from Seoul.

It was the first time since the campus autonomy measure in 1983 that police move into the campus during vacation.

Meanwhile, a new trend in this year's student struggles is that they began to conduct demonstrations and rallies irrespective of seasons or vacations.

The crackdown began when students tried to take to streets, shouting anti-"government" slogans and threw rocks against tear-gas firing riot police who had stormed into the campus. The melee continued for nearly 4 hours. Police arrested 238 students during the battle, according to Japanese mass-circulation daily Yomiuri Shimbun dated Feb. 5.

The rally began at about noon in front of the university library with about 1,000 students from 14 universities including Seoul National, Ewha, Yonsei and Koryo universities attending.

The attendants reaffirmed their stand to demand a constitutional amendment as their immediate task and decided to launch a campaign for a change in the consitution in favor of a direct presidential election in mid-Feburary.

Similar demonstrations or ralliers for constitutional revision by students were carried out on Jan. 30 by students of Seoul National and Korea, on Jan. 31 by students of Yonsei University and on February 1 by Seoul and Ewha universities.

On January 30, about 200 students of Korea University held a inaugural meeting of "the struggle committee for the revision of the constitution", according to Dong-A Ilbo dated Jan. 31. It was followed by an on-campus demonstration by students who shouted "Down with dictatorship!" and "Abolish fascist constitution".

Rock throwing anti-"government" demostrators from 14 universities fight with about 3,000 helmeted riot police on February 4 during students' winter vacation on the campus of Seoul National University as they try to take to streets. (Reuter)

Among them, about 50 demonstrators took to the street and chanted anti-"government" slogans. Police arrested 15 of them.

On January 28, about 300 students from Yonsei and Hongik universities, Ewha Womans University and the Korea Methodist Seminary held a rally on the campus of Yonsei University, demanding abolition of the constitution, the Korea Times reported on Jan. 29.

The rally was sponsored by the General Federation of Student Associations.

Meanwhile, Li Min U, president of the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party, on Jan. 25 declared that the party would launch a 10-million signature collection campaign for constitutional amendment.

NKDP Lawmakers Protest Overseas Trip Ban

Nine New Korea Democratic Party lawmakers and four officials of the Council for Promotion of Democracy on February 1 called for the revocation of the justice minister's ban on their overseas travel for their indictment on criminal charges.

Seven NKDP legislators had been indicted in connection with the floor fracas last year end with the remaining two assemblymen and four dissident figures were accused of having joined a rally and on an alleged charge of "instigating" student movement.

The justice ministry had imposed the ban in late January, as those overseas activities are "feared to damage the national interests."

In the application for the withdrawal of the ban submitted to the ministry the plaintiff contended that the action contravenes the current "constitution" which regards a criminal suspect as "innocent until convicted by court."

Kim Dae Jung Put Under House Arrest

Kim Dae Jung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, was on January 31 placed under the equivalent of house arrest with police setting up a barrier in front of his residence in western Seoul, an AP report quoted Kim's aide as saying.

It was the first such step taken against him this year, but he was subjected to similiar measures on 6 occasions last year after he returned home in February from exile in the United States.

The latest measures were taken, the aide said, as the former presidential candidate had planned to visit a dissident organization, where about 30 people were staging a sit-in, AP said.

The sit-in staged by 50 figures including priests, academics and writers started on January 30 after the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a prominent Protestant clergyman and chairman of the Federation of the Minjung (Mass) Movement for Democracy and Unification, was taken in by police earlier in the day, Reuter reported from Seoul.

The sit-in protesters in their statement said that they would join an opposition signature campaign for "constitutional" revision to denounce the Chon junta, according to Reuter.

Police, meanwhile, said on Jan. 31 that Moon was referred to a summary court earlier in the day and sentenced to 10 days' detention as he made a speech at a rally in Taejon to criticize the south Korean authorities and distributed leaflets entitled "Oust military dictatorship and win democratic constitution."

Plainclothesmen heavily block a road to Kim Dae Jung's residence in western Seoul on Feb. 8, 1985 as he returned south Korea from an year-and-half exile in the United States. Kim has been prohibited to engage in political activities since then. The Chon junta has placed him under house arrest for 7 occasions.

U.S. Forces on Standby for "Team Spirit 86"

U.S. Forces Begin to Load Mil. Equipment

Military equipment of the U.S. forces in Okinawa began operating to participate in the "Team Spirit 86" military exercises, the Japanese paper Ryukyu Shimpo reported on January 31.

Transport ships to carry military equipment are busily moving about at the Naha naval port, and artillery pieces and military vehicles belong to the U.S. Third Marine Division are being massed every day to be sealifted to the operational area of south Korea, the paper said.

Among the military hardware on the move are 30 pieces of 155mm howitzer and M-198 capable of launching nuclear warheads.

"Green Berets" to Be Mobilized in "Team Spirit 86"

The United States is planning to mobilize its special unit "Green Berets" into the "Team Spirit 86" war game for the second time since last year, the Japanese paper Okinawa Times said on January 29.

This was made public by the Okinawa-based U.S. Information Department, the paper said.

Last year, a battalion of "Green Berets" deployed in Okinawa was airlifted to the scene of the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal and conducted special exercises with small nuclear demolition bombs called "backsack nukes" carrying on their backs in supposition of tactical nuclear warfare in Korea.

Unemployment Rate Stands at 4 P.C.

The south Korea's unemployment rate stood at four percent as of November last year, a rise of 0.2 percent from one year before.

This figure was revealed by labour minister in his address to a meeting of business managers on Jan. 29, according to reports of south Korean papers on Jan. 30.

The jobless people totalled about 620,000 as of November last year, compared with 567,000 totalled at the comparable time the previous year, according to the minister.

According to him, last year's university graduates who have yet to be employed totalled 100,000.

In the case of high school graduates, the jobless amounted to 280,000, he said.

Seized '86 Calendar of UMMDU

"Twelve Arenas of National Art" (1)

Desire Fulfilled—the Reunification painted by Kim Bong Jun

Last December, copies of an "agitative" new year calendar published by south Korean dissidents were seized by the authorities. The calendar "Twelve Arenas of National Art", published by the United Minjung (the masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU) and distributed among opposition bodies, was banned by the Seoul Metropolitan Police Dec. 4, after a search of the UMMDU Seoul branch office and 12 other opposition organizations by the police on the same day on a search-seizure warrant. Though a judge at the Seoul District Court refused to sign a warrant, who said, "It is a guaranteed right of the people to make calendars of their own preference and choice," (The Korea Times, Dec. 10, 1985), another judge signed the warrant, overruling an earlier decision, saying that the calendar carried reproduction of "illegal and agitative" art works.

Later again on Dec. 8, the Seoul Central Police Station arrested Pak Ke Dong, manager of the Public Information Bureau of UMMDU and Li Myong Shik, manager of its Organization Bureau, who were involved in publishing the calendar, and were sentenced to 10 and 7 days' detention, respectively, on charges of "spreading false rumors".

The calendar contains 12 paintings and excerpts from 12 poems for each month which realistically depict the present aspirations of the south Korean people for democracy and the reunification of Korea.

The People's Korea recently obtained some copies of the calendar and carries some of the paintings in two installments;

Picture of National Reunification painted by Hong Son Ung

New Trend in S. Korean Cultural Movement

The recent cultural movement of south Korean artists, and men of letters for democracy and the reunification of the country has entered a period of upsurge. They are no longer sitting back in their easy chairs just painting still lives or composing cobwebs far removed from the lives and wishes of the people, but began depicting the severe lives of workers and peasants, criticizing the governing classes and the "government"—the reality of society. The awakened cultural movement has been enhanced in vitality and so has the oppression of the south Korean authorities been strengthened.

For instance, in last July, the "government" confiscated 24 works and forcibly removed 30 works from an art exhibition called the "1985 Korean Art: Power of Young People in Their 20's" where more than 110 pictures and posters accusing exploitation of workers by corrupt enterprises closely allied with the puppet "government" were exhibited. The "government" cracked down on about 300 kinds of what it claimed to be the leftist ideological books last May, which is the largest crackdown on publication since 1945. And the most repressive action, which shocked the book publishing community was, the fact that the "Changjak-gwa Pipyong-sa", a 20-year-old leading publication company, in specializing literature and social sciences was ordered shut down as the company re-printed a book on Dec. 9, 1985, using the old title of "Changjak-gwa Pipyong," a previously banned quarterly.

The confiscated calendar of UMMDU was also regarded as a leftist artistic work because of its contents expressing popular aspirations for democracy and the reunification.

In addition to what are called "agitative" pictures and poems, the diary of the democratic movements and events attached to the calendar is also worthy of mention. The diary covers a period from the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919 to the recent students occupation of a USIS library which took place in Seoul, May 23, 1985.

Ardent Desire for Reunification In Pictures and Poems

The first page of the calendar, that is the page for January, is decorated with the "Picture of Reunification" (300x100cm) painted on an acryl canvas by O Yun in 1985. As the Oriental people believe that the first dream of the New Year would come true, the picture shows the most desirable dream of the people of the Korean Peninsula, its reunification. In the picture, people in national clothes are dancing rapturously, celebrating the country's reunification. Besides the two flags which read "Wish for Reunification", a bear and a tiger are dancing, too. It reminds people of the "Myth of Tangun", the story of the beginning of Korea (the first king of Korea descended from one of these animals, it says). It seems the painter intended to say that Korea is after all one nation descended from the same forefathers even if the land is divided into two at present. Against the scarlet colour, the white national clothes of the dancing people also symbolize the Koreans as "white-dressed people," a characteristic of our nation. O Yun is mainly known as woodcut painter who portraits the emotions and feelings of the masses of people and sharply criticizes corrupt social phenomena.

In "Desire Fulfilled—the Reunification", (70x40cm), people of the all strata are dancing in joy. Following the players of national instruments, children, housewives, a miner, fishermen, peasants, a beggar, a priest, students, and even a cow, a bird, butterflies and dragonflies are dancing around a mother embracing her son. They are unmistakably separated family members in the north and south.

Kim Bong Jun, who painted the picture in water colours, is also well-known a painter of the "living art", always deeply involved in the people of the lower classes.

"Painters should not copy the world as it exists but should depict the world as it should be, I mean, a liberated, reunified and democratic world of the people", says Kim, the first president of "Duron", an artistic magazine and a group, which played a leading role in the oppressed "1985 Korean Art" exhibition.

The "Picture of National Reunification" (200x136cm), painted on an acryl canvas by Hong Son Ung reflects the strong national consciousness of the Korean people against foreign forces, and boldly expresses it. On the right side of the Korean Peninsula which is drawn in the lower part of the picture, we can see the Japanese imperialists brandishing a Japanese sword on a warship with a waving flag of Japan and the Goddess of Liberty, a symbol of the USA. On the back of an enormous dragon, flying over the Korean Peninsula, several Korean men are standing with Korean drums, symbals and flags which read "Let's reunify ourselves" and "Let us be one". The flames it emits are directed at the USA and Japan. In contrast to the dwarfied figures of the foreign forces, the dragon's face and the biggest flame are painted big and powerful to convince the people of the power and victory of the Korean nation.

(To be continued)

Note:

UMMDU was founded on March 29, 1985. It was a united organization of the Conference for the Movement for the People and Democracy (founded on June 29, 1984) and the People's Conference for Democracy and Unification (founded on Oct. 16, 1984). It has Rev. Mun Ik Hwan as its president and publishes its organ, "Minju Tong-il" (Democratic Unification).

Picture of Reunification painted by O Yun

Food Culture in Korea

(5) GARLIC

Garlic plays an important role in Korean cuisine in other words, it is not too much to say that garlic is indispensable to all Korean dishes.

Together with Kochu (red pepper), garlic is regarded as a typical ingredient to add a special flavor to Korean dishes. Though popular and loved by Korean people garlic is, yet it is hardly need for in traditional Japanese dishes, despite the fact that Korea and Japan are very close to each other geographically as well as culturally.

Even from a world-wide point of view, garlic is popular and is used not only as spice but also for physical fitness.

Particularly in Europe it has been used far longer than in Asia. Then where is the home of garlic? The habitat of garlic hasn't been discovered as yet.

What is revealed so far is that garlic can't be cultivated in too cold a climate. According to the earliest record, it was in a mild Mediterranean climate such as Egypt and Greece that garlic was used for food at first.

At present, the Middle East, India, China, the coastal region of Mediterranean, Africa and Latin America as well as Korea are known as producing and consuming countries of garlic.

In other words, garlic is largely consumed in Asian countries such as Korea, and China and those Latin nations which inherit Mediterranean culture or Hellenistic culture. Why has it become so popular in these countries?

Firstly, in Oriental countries, garlic has developed rather as herb medicine than as a mere spice, and its efficacy as medicine has been much valued there.

Oriental peoples have set up a special herb culture with garlic and gradually developed it into a spice, making it indispensable to their recipe.

On the other hand, Latin nations actively introduced it into their recipe. This was closely associated with their dietary life and the climate where they lived.

Since they eat meat so often garlic is effective as a spice to get rid of the peculiar smell of meat, and it goes well with meat. Here is one example which shows how garlic was made much of in olden times.

While garlic is drawn in ancient Egyptian mural paintings of 6,000 years ago, it is also recorded in Korea in the "Myth of Tangun" together with a reference to mugwort.

The "Myth of Tangun" is supposedly written about 4,300 years ago, but this isn't chronologically accurate because there are several assumptions on the date of introduction of garlic into Korea.

A Korean brought garlic with him to Japan from Cheju island of Korea 2,000 years ago. So it is generally believed that garlic was introduced into Korea around that time.

Thus, garlic was also introduced into Japan which had been much influenced by Korea in those days, but it didn't take roots in Japan.

It is closely related to the spread of Buddhism in Japan. In Buddhist temples, especially in Zen temples, they prohibit stimulative foods and drinks like spirits and garlic to prevent priests from falling in apostasy and ignorance.

Moreover Buddhism prohibited killing and eating animals. Buddhism played a key role in preventing garlic from spreading in Japan.

Then what kinds of ingredients is garlic composed of?

Firstly, the smell of garlic is caused by diacrylsulfide, which is contained in large quantities in green vegetables like onions, spring onions, leak.

Secondly, it involves alysin, an ingredient which protects vitamin B, and changes it to other substances.

Alysin is as strongly antibacterial as antibiotic penicillin, which work actively on tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery bacillus.

Thirdly, it helps digestion of protein in meat, though it is rather valued as spice with a strong smell.

For a long time, Korean people have taken garlic into their dietary life and into their recipe actively.

As a result, it has become indispensable not merely as a spice but also for the health of Korean people.

Sports and Culture

Int'l Soccer Tournament

The "Wolmido" Soccer Team of the DPRK placed third at the fourth international soccer tournament for residential cup held in the capital of Bangladesh from January 17 to 29, according to a report.

It beat Syria 1-0 and China 3-0.

Korea-China Ice Hockey Selections

A friendship game between the Korean and Chinese Ice Hockey Selections was held on January 30 at the ice rink in Pyongyang.

At the game which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the host team won 5:4.

At a friendship game held earlier between the two teams, the host team won 5:4.

Meanwhile, the Chinese team won games with the Korean youth selection and the Amnokgang team.

Wrestlers' Success

DPRK wrestler Li Jae Sik bagged gold in the 48 kg category at the 25th International Free Style Wrestling Tournament held in Tbilisi, the Soviet Union, from January 31 to February 2, according to a report.

Kim Yong Sik finished the runner-up in the 52 kg category and Cho Yong Gwon third in the 62 kg category.

Juvenile Literary

The creation of juvenile literary works is brisk in Korea.

Over the past ten odd years, more than 40,000 fine juvenile literary works have seen the light.

Fairy tales and fables hold a large proportion among them.

Mr. Kim Jong Il elaborated on the questions of principle arising in the creation of juvenile literary works and practical ways for it in September 1972, encouraging the juvenile story writers to effect a new innovation in their creative activity.

The Jevenile Literature Creative Room of the Korean Literature House put in peculiar long novels or fairy tales "The Story about Fifteen Boys and Girls," "the Parrot Gets Bald", "the Butterfly and the Cock," "the Winged Steed", and other stories told by President Kim Il Sung to children in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The full-length novel "the Story about Fifteen Boys and Girls" recounts the story of fifteen lads and lasses living at a seaside village who shape their destiny by their own efforts.

They sail to an island where no vicious shipowner committing all evils is to be seen. But, on their way home, they are caught up in a storm and drift to a deserted island, their ship wrecked.

They build a boat by their efforts and wisdom, helping each other and pulling each other ahead at the crossroads of life and death and sail back home.

The novel gives a moving description of this story to appeal to the hearts of the children.

Now a host of juvenile novels, fairy tales, fables, children's songs and poems, lyrical and epic poems on the contemporary themes are being created.

Typical of them are the medium-length novel "the First-year Children," the short stories "a Special Class," "the Light from the Angling Site" and "Father" on the theme of the deep loving care shown by President Kim Il Sung for children.

The hundreds of successful works include the fairy tale "the Letter from the Wave King," "the Floating Question Mark," "the Wish of the Apple Island" and "Water Drops" on the theme of achievements in socialist construction in our country.

Widely read among the children are stories in which the right and the wrong are personified such as the fairy tale "The Rabbit with Enormous Ears" about a rabbit who repents his errors after lending his ears too much to other's words, acting unsteadily, the fairy tale "the Spider and the Toad" and the fable "the Stone Buddha Reduced to a Stepping Stone" showing virtue and vice.

(Continued from page 3)

was traveling in a train whistling as if to communicate the joy of liberation, together with his mother, Madame Kim Jong Suk, and some other anti-Japanese women fighters, bound for Pyongyang. He was looking at villages at the foot of mountains with his clear eyes and with a bright smile on his face. His heart was filled with joy. It seemed to him that everything outside the window was welcoming him warmly. Young as he was, Kim Jong Il was keenly aware how precious the fatherland was to him.

This feeling of his toward the fatherland was further strengthened the next day after his arrival in Pyongyang when he was taken by his parents to the house where his father was born. His father's home at Mangyongdae was at the foot of Mangyong Hill in a beautiful place about 12 kilometers southwest of Pyongyang on the bank of the Taedong River which flows into the West Sea (Yellow Sea) after circling the city. It was a small thatched house surrounded by earthen walls like any other houses of poor peasants of Korea. But this small thatched house is well known as the house of revolutionaries that produced many patriots beginning with Kim Ung U, President Kim Il Sung's great grandfather.

The house had a common brushwood gate, like those which are found in the houses of poor Korean peasants. However, this simple brushwood gate had many stories to tell. It was a gate of tears, expectation and waiting.

Many members of Kim Jong Il's family went through this brushwood gate to embark on the road of fighting, with their will to serve the cause of national salvation, most of them never to return. Among them were Kim Hyong Jik, Kim Jong Il's grandfather; Kang Ban Sok, his grandmother; and Kim Hyong Gwon, his grandfather's brother, and Kim Chol Ju, his uncle. All of them fought for the liberation of the fatherland and died in a foreign land or were arrested by Japanese police and died in prison.

But the brushwood gate was not closed, but it was open toward Mt. Paekdu where General Kim Il Sung, who had left the house, was fighting the Japanese army. Kim Jong Il's great grandfather and his great grandmother were keeping this house, undaunted by repeated threats by Japanese military police, and kept the brushwood gate open. The young Kim Il Sung, who had left his house at the age of 13, determined never to return until the fatherland was liberated, came back to this house through the brushwood gate for the first time in 20 years as a young victorious general. It was because of this that Kim Jong Il, who was born in the thick forests of Mt. Paekdu, was able to pass through this brushwood gate, a glorious arch of triumph and a flowery gate to happiness, and add his name to the shining family tree.

That day, Kim Jong Il's great grandfather, said joyously, welcoming his great grandson who had passed through the brushwood gate with his mother:

"My grandson's wife has come with my great-grandson like the first star of evening."

When he had his cup filled with *sake* by his grandson's wife, he said with tears streaking down his cheeks:

"I have been fully rewarded for the hardships I had to undergo. I was able to meet my grandson again who has returned as a general, and also meet my grandson's wife who is fine like a moon, and I can hold in my arms my great grandson related to me by blood. Those who have gone before me would be happy in their graves. Thank you so much. This house has brightened by the great grandson you have brought here."

The house at Mangyongdae was another place where his patriotism was fostered and it was a school of revolution to Kim Jong Il. It had everything which Mt. Paekdu meant to him, and even the very source of it. Kim Jong Il heard many stories and saw many things – stories of the revolutionary struggles of his ancestors and his family members, the school and playground where patriotism was inculcated in his father's mind. Busy though his parents were, they frequently took him to Mangyongdae. On such occasions, he climbed Mangyong Hill with his father, and heard his father talk about the beauty of the fatherland, with his heart throbbing with emotion.

The great grandparents loved Kim Jong Il tenderly, who was to succeed the family lineage, calling him "Kum Son".

The history of this patriotic family at Mangyongdae was a history of the sufferings of Korea and a history of struggle and patriotism. Kim Jong Il was filled with the history of his family full of events, twists and turns, and as he became conscious of it, it developed into a strong and ardent love for his fatherland. Furthermore, the more he acquired the style and manner of loving of this family, the stronger became his ties with Mt. Paekdu.

Mt. Paekdu and Mangyongdae, Kim Jong Il's home and his father's home, were, so to speak, inseparable spiritual peaks to Kim Jong Il. The sky above the peaks was infinitely clear. He was born and spent the early days of his life at such a spiritual height, a height no one born into a common family would be able to attain throughout his life. This was a factor and a basis which made him an unparalleled patriot and an ardent revolutionary. Kim Jong Il who was born on this patriotic and revolutionary soil without a parallel in the world could not have grown up otherwise. Can't we call this the will of history?

Some Comments on Chon's "Remarks"

By Han Chol Myong
Special to The People's Korea

The south Korean military dictator Chon Du Hwan stated "his views" on the situation on the Korean Peninsula, north-south talks, etc. in his interview with Newsweek magazine (February 10, 1986) and in his "New Year policy statement" delivered on January 16.

Japanese and American experts on Korean affairs commented on Chon's remarks in their separate interviews with the reporter. All of them asked not to be identified. They are well-informed and have deep insight into Korean affairs. Here are their comments:

"North Korea has a significant military edge. This imbalance is the core of the security problem." (from Chon's interview with Newsweek)

Comment from Mr. A: I think that the military situation of the Korean Peninsula is decisively in favor of south Korea. The Military Balance 1985-1986 published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies says, "The opposing forces in the Korean Peninsula are roughly equivalent. Neither is capable of a successful major offensive against the other without significant foreign assistance." But what is important is that the north Korean armed forces and the north's weapons systems are defensive whereas the south Korean armed forces have newest types of weapons from the U.S. which were made for the offensive purposes. I am not in a position to confirm the alleged "delivery of MiG-23s to north Korea from the Soviet Union." Even if this is true, the delivery will not affect the military situation on the peninsula. MiG-23s are inferior in performance to F-15s or F-16s already deployed in south Korea and they are far more defensive than those sophisticated U.S. fighter bombers.

Does north Korea have nuclear weapons? Does the north have foreign military bases or troops? Does north Korea stage joint military exercises with its allies, the Soviet Union or China? The answer is no. The United States has a great number of nuclear weapons and troops in south Korea. And the United States continues to provide south Korea with powerful and newer weapons. Recently Washington disclosed its plan to sell 133 more Stinger missile systems to south Korea.

Those who argue that "the north has a significant military edge over the south" are the people who want to portray north Korea as an "aggressive" nation for their own political purposes.

Though Reagan said a north Korean build-up along the DMZ "heightens the need for vigilance," some U.S. officials indicated that there has been no new or dramatic boost to north Korean military strength—only steady redeployment of forces close to the DMZ to make efficient use of their resources.

Chon Du Hwan cannot maintain his rule without talking loudly about "the military threat from north Korea" in the same way as his predecessor Pak Jung Hi did.

As Kim Yong Sam stressed, I think, the "threat from the north" is an excuse to suppress the people and prolong the dictatorial regime. Western journalists who write articles on Korea do not have a balanced view on the situation. Even reporters for major U.S. newspapers such as The New York Times and The Washington Post are inclined to write articles along south Korea's official line. I have a feeling that the quality or the level of journalists of those major U.S. newspapers is very poor or low. Nevertheless, they are far better than Japanese correspondents in Seoul.

"With such a sense of responsibility, I will not only strive to sustain the existing channels of dialogue but will gladly keep opening new forums for dialogue in any field, as long as there is an assurance of good faith on the part of north Korea." (from Chon's policy statement)

Comment from Mr. B: He(Chon) should match his words with deeds if he has "good faith." I can't understand why the United States and south Korea decided to stage large-scale military exercises Team Spirit 86 at a time when north-south talks were going on. North Korea announced that it would suspend major military exercises and stop all of them while dialogues continued. Military exercises do not create a favourable atmosphere for talks. Especially, Team Spirit is billed as the largest combined military exercise in the Western world. If Chon has "good faith", he should not irritate the partner to the dialogue. How would Seoul react if north Korea stage such large-scale military exercises with the Soviet Union or China while dialogue is going on? Stressing the need to build up mutual confidence, Chon talks about "the threat from north Korea" as if to say the north would invade south Korea at any time. Kim Yong Sam, one of south Korea's leading dissidents, said that the Chon regime is using north-south talks to prolong its rule. I think north Korea has made concessions in the past out of its desire to improve relations with Washington and Seoul. But responses from Washington and Seoul so far are very negative. If Chon really wants to promote a north-south rapprochement and reduce tensions in Korea, he should make efforts to find out a common ground, first of all, by putting aside minor differences. Strictly speaking, he has no interest in making substantial results in north-south talks or in promoting reunification. I'll introduce a case which will support my view. On December 30 and 31, 1983, south Korean professors Kang Man Gil and Li Yong Hi and Reverend Cho Seung Hyuk were taken into custody by police. The charge was that they were involved with a research project sponsored by the Christian Institute for the Study of Justice and Development regarding the presentation of the issue of Korean reunification in government textbooks. Although they were released on February 14, 1984, with suspension of prosecution for two years, one of the conditions for their release was that they had to appear on television to admit their "mistakes" and promise not to discuss Korean reunification. If Chon Du Hwan wants north-south reunion, he will allow the people to discuss the reunification issue freely.

"We have never had a peaceful change of government in this country. The Constitution has been changed eight times. You must respect the laws of the land. I am going to stand by that Constitution because I took an oath to protect and defend it.

"Even after I leave office nothing will change my membership in the party. But obviously I will not be a visible leader of that party." (from Chon's interview with Newsweek)

Comment from Mr. C: The present south Korean constitution was promulgated for the purpose of justifying Chon's rule "legally." So, it is natural that he should say so.

He has repeatedly said that he would step down in 1988 when his seven-year term expires. Many south Koreans have feared that he would hand-pick his successor and run the country from the shadows in case he steps down from the presidency. His remarks show that he intends to do so, in case he steps down from office. Many democratic figures such as Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam and dissident students said that nothing will change in 1988 unless the constitution is changed to provide for direct presidential election and democratic reforms are carried out in south Korea. Chon and his supporters know very well that the present government is not supported by the people. If they have confidence in their politics, they will accept the opposition's demand for direct presidential election. They know that if direct presidential election is held, a candidate from the opposition camp will win the election. There is no other reason why he and his supporters insist on choosing a president under the present constitution. What he called a peaceful transfer of power will take place only when a president is chosen under the "fifth republic constitution". He will step down only when his successor is hand-picked by him and only when he can run the country from the shadows. Otherwise, he will continue to stay in power.

Former strongman Pak Jung Hi who was killed in October 1979 had said that he would not run for the presidency when he was "re-elected" in 1971. But, Pak in November 1972 instituted the "yusin constitution" to insure his permanent rule.

People should remember the fact the man who talks about "a first peaceful transfer of power" in south Korea is the man who took power by military coups. I have a funny feeling when I hear the man who took power by violent means talking about a peaceful transfer of power. Why did he smash hopes for a "first peaceful transfer of power in south Korean history" in December 1979 and May 1980?

"I speak for 99.9 percent of my people when I say we feel grateful to the American people. There is no serious reservoir of anti-American [sentiment]. (from Chon's interview with Newsweek)

Comment from Mr. D: Now nobody can deny that there is growing anti-Americanism in south Korea. As is well known, since 1980 there have been nine attacks on American businesses and government facilities in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu—five of them in the last seven months. At first, students attacked the United States because of its support for the Chon government. Now, anti-Americanism comes from the ranks of south Korea's working class. Trade friction between Washington and Seoul "contributed" to this. More important, students began to charge that it was America's fault that Korea was divided in the first place.

Even the conservative Far Eastern Economic Review wrote in its December 26, 1985 issue: "Both inside and outside President Reagan's administration there is an increasing awareness that a combination of social, political and economic factors including disaffection with Chon's authoritarian regime and economic difficulties caused by U.S. protectionism have been nourishing an anti-American nationalism that could no longer be dismissed as marginal."

If he (Chon) really thinks that way, it shows that he has no ability to analyze the present political situation in his country.

Pyongyang Backs Soviet Disarmament Bid; KNPC Issues Statement

The Korean National Peace Committee (KNPC) issued a statement in support of a three-stage timetable for total elimination of nuclear missiles by the end of this century, proposed on January 15 by Soviet General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev.

The general secretary in his initiative proposed in the first stage, to cut by 50% all Soviet and American nuclear arms that can hit the other country within five or eight years, with a call for a permanent ban on all nuclear testing, expressing willingness to allow on-site inspection.

His disarmament overture says that in the next stage, beginning by 1990, other nations should join in this move for a non-nuclear world, and all remaining nuclear arms should be dismantled by 1999, in the final stage. Follow excerpts from the statement:

The new peace proposal of the Soviet Union is a realistic one for putting an end to the arms race on the globe, preventing the militarization of the space, removing nuclear and other mass destruction weapons from the world and improving the international situation as a whole.

This proposal shows the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind and is an effective one for peace and disarmament at present.

The Korean National Peace Committee firmly supports the new peace proposal of the Soviet Union carrying a lofty desire to defend world peace.

Stockpiling of nuclear weapons on the globe today has reached a vast scale to the extent of threatening the subsistence of mankind and the existence of the globe itself.

As long as nuclear weapons exist on the globe, it is impossible to remove the danger of nuclear war and free mankind from the permanent nuclear danger.

As a great peace-loving force, the Soviet Union values peace more than anything else and is consistently waging an energetic struggle in defence of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

In recent years the Soviet Union has put forward a series of initiatives against the "Star Wars" program of the United States and for the suspension of the nuclear arms race and the relaxation of the tense world situation.

The recent new peace proposal of the Soviet Union and her consistent efforts to defend peace constitute a great contribution to the cause of world peace.

If the peace proposal of the Soviet Union is realised, the biggest danger facing mankind will be removed, the world people be freed from the horror of nuclear war and world peace and security be reliably ensured.

The peace proposal of the Soviet Union accords also with the demand and desire of our people who are struggling to ease the tension and defend peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Today the Korean Peninsula is the place of the greatest danger of nuclear war.

Recently the United States and the south Korean puppets decided to hold the large-scale "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in south Korea, persistently disregarding the peace-loving proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on discontinuing military exercises on the Korean Peninsula.

This proves that they are precisely the wreckers of peace on the Korean Peninsula and the very one blocking the road ahead of the north-south dialogues.

Whether or not the United States discontinues military exercises in south Korea and withdraws its nuclear weapons and troops from there shows how it accepts the spirit of agreement at the USSR-U.S. summit that a nuclear war must not be fought.

Today when a concrete plan for the abolition of nuclear weapons has been put on the order of the day in world politics, the attention of the world is following the attitude of the United States.

The United States must not pursue the adventurous policy of provoking a new global war, a thermonuclear war, from the anachronistic "position of strength" but affirmatively accede to the peace proposal of the Soviet Union.

The Korean people, jointly with the peace-loving people of the world, will make all efforts to prevent a nuclear war and defend peace on the globe.

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